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A GIFT TO THE RAILROADS.

Millions of Dollars Voted as a Free Gift By Congress—What is The

MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE?

The Conduct of The Railroads in The Last Campaign—They Reduced The Number of Employees and Reduced Their Pay, While at The Same Time Increasing the Pay of Their Officials—Why the Railroads Went Into Politics—They Were the Most Powerful Allies of the Gold Trust—Why This Reckless Waste of the People's Money to Help the Shylock Campaign Fund?—Some Startling Facts and Figures.

[Continued from last week.]

Mr. President, that is not all. In addition to the heavy appropriation in this bill to pay the railroads for hauling the mails, there is another item appropriating $3,600,000 to pay the railroads for the rent of the cars in which the mail is carried. I showed this morning that that was twice as much as all the postal cars were worth. There are not more than 500 postal cars in use. These cars cost only about from $3,500 to $4,000 each. Therefore the government could buy every one of these cars for less than $2,000,000. These cars last about twenty years, yet this bill proposes to pay $3,600,000 rent for them in one year. At this rate, in twenty years the government would pay $72,000,000 for the use of cars that it could buy and own for less than $2,000,000. This is the most reckless and astounding business proposition that I have ever heard. Yet, this morning, when I moved to amend this item by providing that the Postmaster-General should not pay more rent than 10 per cent. of the cost of the cars, what did the Senate do? It voted the amendment down. How Senators can justify their votes to their consciences and to their duty to the taxpayers is beyond my comprehension. Here we vote away millions of the people's money into the pockets of the railroads without a single reason or excuse for so doing. No Senator has dared to try to give a single reason or excuse. It is shameful, it is robbery; but this is not all.

Mr. President, the pending bill proposes that in addition to the high prices we pay for hauling mail, in addition to the high prices we pay for car rent, we shall pay a special extra subsidy over and above the high price we pay per ton for carrying the mails and the high price we pay for rent of postal cars.

MR. GALLINGER. This is in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

MR. BUTLER. Is it? Now let me read you what the Postmaster-General says about that.

MR. GALLINGER. But I read the bill.

MR. BUTLER. But what does the Postmaster-General say about this provision?

MR. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, it is in the discretion of the Postmaster-General—

PROVIDED, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

MR. BUTLER. That same argument has been used here every time this subsidy has been extended. Now, what does the Postmaster-General say in his last report for 1896? He says:

Congress has appropriated each year during the last twenty years a specialty fund for a fast mail service from New England and New York to Southern States, reaching as far south as New Orleans. The total amount for the current year is $96,614,22

There has been a difference of opinion as to the necessity for making these appropriations, but—

And to this I call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire—as each Congress has seen proper to follow the action of the former Congress, the Department, while not recommending the appropriation, has thought it advisable to apply the fund for the purpose indicated.

Mr. President, there never has been a Postmaster-General, as far as I know, who has advised or recommended that subsidy. There never has been even a postmaster-generalette who has recommended or advised it. The Postmasters-General have advised against it, but there advice is never taken by Congress, and for some reasons each year it made the appropriations while the Department protested, and at last the Department stopped protesting, and now the Postmaster-General simply says, "I pay it out because we recommend you not to appropriate it, and you must want me to pay it out or you would not appropriate it. Therefore I suppose I am carrying out the direction of Congress.

Mr. President, let us see what some of the Postmasters General have said about this. I will start with Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and I could read from this back for twenty years.

In my judgment, the ordinary compensation now allowed by law should secure from railroads hearty cooperation with the Department in the establishment of such schedules as will accomplish a maximum amount of good mail service, and whenever this is done the compensation is sure to be advanced, occasioned by the natural increase in the quantity of mails transported.

The railroads associated with all large cities and trade centers of the country have an interest, independent of the compensation allowed directly by the Government, in cooperating with the Post-Office Department in its efforts to expedite the distribution of newspapers to the outlying districts early in the morning, and in the quickening of commercial mails after the close of each day's business, and it ought to be possible, within a very few years, to dispense altogether with preferential allowance for special facilities, and still be within the power of the Department to maintain and further advance the high standard that has been reached by the Railway Mail Service train schedules that now prevail.

Now, I call special attention to this closing sentence. Postmaster-General Wanamaker says:

In dwelling so fully upon the subject of allowances for special facilities, I do not wish to be understood as criticising the occasion which first led to the granting of them.

That is the Postmaster-General's report for 1890.

This is from Postmoster-General Wanamaker's report for 1891. I ask the Secretary to read the two paragraphs beginning with "No recommendation."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

No recommendation has been made for the customary special-facility allowance for the next fiscal year, because I do not believe there exists occasion for perpetuating the preferential method whereby a limited number of railroads would be paid both ordinary and special transportation and full car compensation, while other railroads, performing precisely the same character of service, can be allowed nothing more than the compensation which we are by statute permitted to pay for ordinary transportation.

The continuance of the special-facility allowance has for some years past been the source of much annoyance to the Department, and has hampered the best interests of the mail service, because railroads operating in contiguous territory, and to some extent paralleling the roads which received the extra pay, object to rendering equally good or quicker schedule mail service except they be paid corresponding rates. They ask that all be treated alike. When the special-facility payments were first started, it was well understood that they were but temporary, so as to bridge over a period until the natural growth of the mails would yield sufficient compensation to do away with occasion for additional allowances. This was as far back as 1879, since which time the aggregate yearly compensation to the railroad drawing the special facility allowances for ordinary mail and car transportation, independent of the special service has more than doubled, so that ordinary compensation, even after the reduction of this year, will be greatly in excess of ordinary and special compensation added together ten years ago; and as most of the special-facility routes will have their compensation readjusted, commencing with July 1, 1892, when their pay, it is estimated, will be increased still further, at least 20 per cent. this office has not felt satisfied in recommending the continuance, after June 30, 1892, of any portion of the present special-facility allowance.

MR. BUTLER. Mr. President, the Postmaster-General not only refuses to recommend an appropriation, but he states that this special subsidy business is an annoyance and a hindrance to the Post Office Department. He states it is unjust. He does not say that men come here and lobby Congress for the special subsidies, but he calls attention to how unjust Congress is to fix a rate and then to pick out certain lines of railroads and pay them a subsidy which is not necessary to get the fast mail facilities, that is an annoyance to the Department in managing the postal system.

Mr. President, was there ever a case before, besides the special mail facilities, where Congress deliberately and persistently continued to appropriate large sums of money when the Department recommended against it? Who can give any good reason for it? Who has shown that the Department did not know what it was talking about? Who has ever answered the statements of the Postmaster-General and shown how this would help the fast-mail facilities when he says it will not, and is not needed?

Postmasters-General have said year after year that it was throwing the money away. They have repeatedly stated they had rather not have it; that it was an annoyance; that it was unfair; that it was discriminating, and that they could get all the fast mail facilities they needed under the discretion given them by the statutory law that has been read today—section 4002 of the Revised Statutes.

I want to know why; what influence, what pressure, it is that puts through this subsidy year after year and no reason given for it. It does not add one hour, one minute, as the Postmaster-General states, to the mail facilities; it does not make the time quicker; it does not improve the service, and yet here we vote away this money as a free gift. I think it would be just as well to move that this money be appropriated direct to the Sound Money Club in New York. Why not do that? If we are going to throw it away, if we are going to give it to railroad corporations that contribute large amounts of money to the gold-trust campaign fund, let us send it direct to the Sound Money Club of New York—this William street performance, this William street reform club that has been flooding this country with gold literature and monopoly literature, while it was charging the silver men with disturbing business by talking for financial reform. Yet that stuff has been going out as regularly as clockwork, and this very railroad here asking a subsidy has been check by jowl with this concern, with the gold trust of New York, of London, in trying to fasten the single gold standard on the country, and still here the Senate adds to their campaign fund, makes them a free gift, and enables this one line, if necessary, to give $196,000 to the sound-money campaign fund without taking a dollar out of their treasury. I think we had better just appropriate it to the Sound Money Club of New York and be done with it.

Here is the Postmaster-General's report—Postmaster-General Bissell—for the year 1894. I will read part of it:

In submitting the estimates for the fiscal years of 1893, 1894, and 1895 this office declined to include the item of "special facilities," for reasons heretofore stated.

He got tired of stating them. He has stated them here twice. This time he simply calls attention to the fact that he has already stated them. Then what does he say under it? That the Department declines to recommend the appropriation. But that very year Congress voted it without one particle of evidence, with the Post-Office Department asking the Government not to waste the money.

Now, here we have a deficit of $8,000,000. We have been talking to-day about how to make both ends meet, and yet here is where the Postmaster-General shows you are throwing away that much money. Then why do we vote it?

Mr. President, here is the Postmaster-General's report for 1895. He says:

In submitting estimates for the fiscal year 1893-94, 1895-96, this office has declined to include the item of special mail facilities for the reasons heretofore stated.

He was tired of stating them. He stopped stating them. He simply calls attention to the fact that he has stated them, and stated them, and stated them. What does he say right under it?

"No estimate is submitted by this Department for the next years for those facilities."

He does not even submit an estimate, because it is unnecessary; it is a waste of money; it is an annoyance to the Department. A former Postmaster-General's report stated that if ever there was any necessity for this appropriation in the beginning, it was like having a protective tariff for infant industries; but after they were grown and able to stand on their feet, he did not think they needed what infant industries needed, and therefore he declined to recommend it.

I can understand how some Senators who live along the line of these railroads may have been made to feel by arguments presented to them by persons whom they know connected with the railroads that this would be a great accommodation to them and would help them in many ways. I can understand how they could be made to feel kindly toward the roads, helping it as a business proposition, probably. No doubt a great many Senators have voted for this without ever reading the Postmaster-General's report. No doubt their only information was what was stated to them by persons who were their friends, and who were the presidents of these roads or connected with them. A man naturally would feel kindly to a road running through his State and would be willing to help the road if he thought he could add some facilities to the people living in the State. This line runs through North Carolina. If the Postmaster-General was to say that this appropriation was necessary, or if there were data and facts offered to show it was necessary to improve the mail facilities of my State and the States below it and above it, then I should be one of the first to vote for it, if I was convinced it was necessary. But the facts are all to the contrary.

Mr. President, these railroad corporations stepped in the last campaign over the dead line that business corporations, that public corporations, should not dare to step over in a free country. These railway corporations, owning great public franchises, these railway corporations exercising great public functions that touch the welfare of every business as well as almost every individual in the country, instead of keeping themselves within the lines of their business as business corporations, performing a public service and receiving the protection of the law—what did they do? They entered the last campaign as a ward politician or heeler would enter it for his man. They have grown great and powerful, rich and fat, off of the substance of the land. Our people have felt so kindly toward the railroads, every State has felt so kindly toward them, we have been so anxious to extend them, to broaden their lines, to have them ramify every section of our country, that we have granted almost any and every thing that they have asked. We have granted them charters with unusual and startling privileges, we have voted them subsidies, bonds, help, protection, as no other corporation or individual in America has been favored. Under these highly favored conditions they have grown so powerful, so rich, that they felt that they were almost independent of the people in the last campaign. They defied the public and entered into a political campaign as a partisan enters into it for his candidate. They contributed in that campaign large sums of money that they had gathered from the people. They contributed it on the side that some in this Chamber favored and some opposed. They stepped over the line.

And now, Mr. President, I want to say that if they have made enough money that they feel they can throw it into a political campaign to shape the results, and if they are enough interested in the result of a political campaign to spend millions of money, then I submit that it is getting time for Congress and the people's representatives to deal with them on strictly business principles. I submit that the time has come to stop granting favors for the asking, to stop voting subsidies by the thousands and millions, but to deal with them as one business man deals with another.

The cry that these corporations raised in the last campaign was that they were interested in the laboring man; that if a free coinage bill should be passed their employees would have their salaries reduced, and that they would have to dismiss a part of their employees. They pleaded eloquently through their circulars which they distributed and handed out with each man's pay. How many men here saw them? Every railway employee had his little gold circular stuck into his hand when he drew his pay, and he was told that it was to the interest of the employee and the company for him to vote against free silver. Mr. President, they hid their motives and purposes behind the laboring man.

Now, I took them at their word. I wanted to see what their record had been toward their employees, and I have here a little statement that is condensed from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It contains the total number of railway employees on June 30 in each year from 1890 to 1895, inclusive. I shall ask to have the table printed in the RECORD, but I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in 1893 there were employed on the railroads of this country 873,602 men. In the year 1895 that number had been reduced to 785,034.

The total number of all railway employees on June 30 in each year, 1895, inclusive, was—

1890	749,301	1893	873,602
1891	784,285	1894	779,608
1892	821,415	1895	785,034

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM

Prepared and Introduced in The General Assembly by Senator George Butler of Sampson—It passed Both Houses of The Legislature.

An Act To Revise and Improve The Public School System.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. The State board of education shall appoint biennially a State board of examiners, who shall consist of three professional teachers, and the State Superintendent of public instruction shall be *ex officio* the chairman of the said board.

SEC. 2. The State board of school examiners shall prepare and recommend to the public school teachers of the State, through the several county supervisors, a course of reading on professional study for teachers, and such outlines of methods of teaching and school government as may in its judgment be helpful in school room work, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The State board of school examiners shall have power to grant first grade life certificates, which may be used in any county in the State, and shall furnish to the public, through the several county supervisors, at least one month before the regular annual county examination of teachers, full information as to the nature and character of the requirements for such first grade life certificates; it shall annually prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the State, which shall be submitted at the regular annual county examination of teachers in July, to all applicants for a first grade life certificate under such rules and regulations as the State board of school examiners may prescribe. The State board of school examiners shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly qualified and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first grade life certificates shall have been granted under this act, shall be kept on file in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction: PROVIDED, that each applicant for a first grade life certificate shall pay in advance to the county supervisor the sum of five dollars, which shall be reported to the county board of education and paid into the general school fund of the county; PROVIDED, FURTHER, that every first grade life certificate to continue valid and operative, shall be renewed by the State board of school examiners every five years, and before said board shall renew said certificate, it shall be accompanied with an affidavit of the teacher holding said certificate, that he or she has been actually engaged in teaching school since receiving said certificate or since its last renewal, and no charge shall be made for such renewal.

SEC. 4 The meeting of the State board of school examiners shall be held at the call of the State superintendent of public instruction and the members shall receive no compensation other than their traveling expenses and board while attending the meeting, an itemized statement of which shall be kept in the books of the State superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 5. The officer of the county examiner is hereby abolished, to take effect on the first Monday in July, 1897.

SEC 6. The board of county commissioners, together with the clerk of the Superior court and the register of deeds of each county, shall on the first Monday in June, 1897, and triennially thereafter, elect three men of their county, of good business qualifications and known to be in favor of public education, who shall constitute a county board of education, which board shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday in July following their election, and shall assume all the powers and duties which the county commissioners now have regarding the public school matters of the county.

SEC 7. The county board of education of each county, together with the clerk of the Superior court and the register of deeds, shall on the first Monday in July, 1897, and biennially thereafter, elect a county supervisor of schools, who shall be a practical school teacher at the time of his election, or has at least one year's experience in teaching school, and who shall be of good moral character and liberal education, and shall hold his office for a term of two years from the date of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. The county board of education on the first Monday in July, 1897, shall divide their county into as many school districts as there are townships in said county, and shall on the said first Monday in July, 1897, and biennially thereafter, elect in each of said school district five intelligent men of good business qualifications, who are known to be in favor of public education, who shall serve for two years from the date of their appointment, as school committeemen in said district and until their successors are elected and qualified. If a vacancy should at any time occur in said committee by death, removal or resignation, it shall be the duty of the county board of education to appoint a suitable person in said district to fill said vacancy until his successor is elected and qualified: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that not more three members of the said school committee shall belong to the same political party.

SEC 9. The school committee shall establish and locate in their district, schools for the white race, and schools for the colored race, and in so doing shall consult the convenience of the white children in locating the schools for the whites and the convenience of the colored children in locating the schools for colored: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that there shall not be established in any school district a greater number of schools for either race than will give each school an average or fewer than sixty-five pupils.

SEC. 10. The county board of education, together with the county supervisor, shall, on the first Monday in January each year, apportion the school fund of the county to the various school districts in said county, per capita, which appointment shall be divided and reapportioned by the school committee to the various schools for the whites and colored for their district in the manner hereinafter provided: PROVIDED, that the county board of education, before apportioning the school fund to the various school districts, shall reserve as a contingent fund an amount sufficient to pay the salary of the county supervisor and per diem and expenses of the county board of education.

SEC. 11 It shall be the duty of the school committee to distribute and apportion the school money of their district so as to give each school in their district, white and colored, the some length of school term, as nearly as may be each year, and in making such apportionment the said committee shall have proper regard for the grade of work to be done and the qualifications of the teachers required in each school, white and colored, within their district.

SEC 12. The school committee of each district herein provided for, shall before entering upon the duties of their office, take the oath of office as now prescribed by law for school committeemen, and shall, as soon after their election and qualification as practicable, not to exceed thirty days, meet and elect from their number a chairman and secretary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book to be kept by them for that purpose. The name and address of the chairman and secretary of each district committee shall be reported to the secretary of the county board of education and recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 13. The school committee of each district shall on the second Monday in January each year, meet at such a place in their district as the chairman may designate for the purpose of apportioning the school fund of their district to the various schools, white and colored, in their districts in the manner hereinbefore provided for; and the other meetings of the committee for the purpose of selecting teachers for the schools in their district and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to their office shall be at such time and place as the chairman may designate.

SEC. 14. The school committee of each district are required to furnish to the county supervisor a census report of all the children, white and colored, of school age, in their district, and the blanks upon which said reports are to be made shall be furnished to the various school committees by the county supervisor on the first Monday in May each year, which report shall be duly verified under oath by at least one member of the committee, and returned to the county supervisor on or before the first Monday in June, each year, and any committee failing to comply with the provisions of this section, without just cause, shall be subject to removal.

[To be continued in next issue.]

HAS RENEWED HOPE

In the Stand Taken by the Populists—Senator Butler's Fight Against the Gold Ring Endorsed.

For The Caucasian.]

BURGAW, N. C., March 15th, '97.—My subscription for the CAUCASIAN has been out ever since October last. I was so disappointed in Bryan's defeat and afterwards in the course and conduct of Skinner and the seventeen bolters that it knocked out all my aspiration and political fire. I about had come to the conclusion that the two old parties were right in saying that the Populist party was dead; all it lacked was burying, but after meeting many of my Populist friends in Pender I find that we are not dead but VERY MUCH ALIVE.

I have yet to find the Populist in my county who does not indorse "our Marion Butler" in the stand he took in the legislature against Pritchard; that we indorse every public act of his life, and we are sure the day is coming when every honest and fair-minded citizen of North Carolina will be proud of him. We say to Mr. Butler, "keep on the same road you have been traveling and this will lead us back to the old land marks of our Revolutionary fathers when nothing but truth, honesty and fair dealing was practiced."

Keep up your courage, grit and determination until the Omaha platform will become the law and ruling power of our land. Yes, when I come to think about it I know that we are right, and all the powers of earth can not shake us.

G. F. WALKER.

Franklin's Loan.

We often learn by sad experience that it is a very unwise plan to GIVE money to the poor. It is much wiser either to loan or require some slight return in work. This plan tends to raise the respect of the recipient, rather than to form the easily acquired habit of begging. In an old English magazine we find the following letter from Dr. Franklin to some unknown beggar; it is amusing as well as instructive:

April 22, 1784.

"I send you herewith a bill for ten Louis-d'or. I do not pretend to GIVE such a sum; only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must PAY ME by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good work, and so am obliged to be earning and make the most of a little."—Harper's Round Table.

THREE EDITORIALS FROM THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Strong and Timely Statements About Matters Important to The State.

The last issue of the Progressive Farmer contains three editorials that are so timely and correct in view and statement, that THE CAUCASIAN reproduces them in full. They are as follows:

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

The legislature has succeeded in adjourning permanently. This occurred Tuesday night. It became more and more tangled until the railroad fight ended so far as this session was concerned, and then played a brilliant good night piece. The railroad fight ended in a "dog fall," neither side being satisfied.

But few bills of any importance were passed. Possibly some good bills of a local nature went through. The buying up of men to elect Pritchard prevented any good that the legislature might have done. Of course the election of Pritchard was only one of the duties expected of the pie above principle gang. They, or a part of them were brought into service whenever monopoly and plutocracy wanted a measure passed or defeated. And the Democratic and Republican members, with a few exceptions, were always ready to assist. The good done by the legislature could be printed in a small pamphlet. The bad done and the good omitted would fill several large volumes. We will finish the publication of the proceedings as early as possible and will have more to say in the future.

WHAT THE RAILROAD COMMISSION CAN DO.

The Southern Railroad Company, (owned by Rothschilds and Pierpont Morgan) have procured an injunction from United States Judge Simonton forbidding the Governor and Attorney-General to bring suit in our own State courts to test the validity of the 99 years' lease of the N. C. R. R. at a price of $120,000 per year less than two other competitors offered for it. Simonton is an ex-Attorney of this railroad, and is said to owe his appointment to the life judgeship to the influence of the "Southern." He came to Raleigh a few days since to hold court in vice-President Andrews' palace car. He is the same judge who last year issued an injunction to prohibit the Seaboard railroad putting its rates lower than the "Southern," an unheard of proceeding until he did it.

The "Southern" attorneys and bosses think their Federal judges have tied the hands of the people of North Carolina and that the 99 years' lease, with its $120 000 annual steal is fastened on our backs irrevocably.

The people, however, are the masters if they will arouse themselves. They have the right to fix railroad rates. The "Southern" clings to the lease because it nets them 20 per cent a year. The people can cut it down as low as 1 per cent.

They have the legal right and the power to do so. We may have to wait till the next legislature, but it will be done then. The railroad Commission, if a majority of them are on the people's side can do this now in ten days and bring the "Southern" to their knees.

Will they do it? Or must we wait for ano ther legislature which shall reorganize the Railroad Commission with new men and cut down railroad rates? We shall see.

EVERY MAN WHO TRAVELS.

Every man who travels upon a railroad in North Carolina hereafter will remember that if one more vote in each House had been cast on the side of the people, he would have paid 2 cents per mile for first class fare and 1½ cents for second class, whereas by the grace of lobby influence a majority of one vote in each House has condemned him to pay 3½ cents per mile if he travels first class, and 2½ cents second class.

The same traveler will remember that by the same majority of one vote in each House, one man in every four will continue to travel dead-head by railroad favoritism while the other three travelers pay each one third higher for their tickets to enable the railroad favorite to travel free.

Every man who telegraphs, or rents a telephone in North Carolina, should remember that he is paying double what he would (and ought to) pay if the bill to reduce the exorbitant telegraph and telephone rates had not been beaten in each house by one vote.

The tax-payers of the State should not forget that the State Treasury would have had annually $120,000 more money for the school fund if the bill to compel the Southern Railroad to pay as much rental as two other competitors offered for the North Carolina lease had not been defeated by two votes in the Senate after having passed through the House.

REWARDING CARLISLE.

John G. Carlisle, late Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, and once a silver man, now a rank monopoly goldite, has evidently been faithful to the goldbugs. J. P. Morgan, a member of the syndicate which owns the Southern Railway, was one of the principal beneficiaries of the duplicity of Cleveland and Carlisle. He helped to swipe that lot of $262,000,000 worth of bonds and made an enormous profit out of the deal. Now when high priced, shrewd, and unscrupulous lawyers are needed, J. P. Morgan stands by Carlisle, and we were not surprised when we learned last week that Carlisle was in North Carolina assisting in getting out an injunction against the officers and directors of the North Carolina Railroad, also the Governor of this State and Attorney-General.

The evidence is all circumstantial of course. Carlisle will not tell that he was rewarded for aiding Morgan and the Rothschilds to fasten bond indebtedness to the amount of $262,000,000, upon the people of this country for a debt they did not owe, placing the bonds upon the market at a time and in a manner to enable the syndicate to make millions of profit, as they got the bonds far below their real value. Morgan will not disclose the secret. But the deal was made, and now Carlisle is reaping additional reward for his base betrayal of the trust reposed in in him. Verily when the wicked rule the people mourn.

VIRGINIA POPULISTS

Hold a Conference at Richmond—A Considerable Number of Well Known Members of the Party in Attendance—A Resolution Adopted Favoring the Holding of a Constitutional Convention.

The conference of representative Populists of Virginia which had been announced to take place in Richmond, was called to order at the Arlington hotel, by the State chairman, Mr. J. Haskins Hobson, of Powhatan.

Between sixty five and seventy well known members of the Populist party were in attendance upon the conference from all parts of the State. The conference has been engaged in a discussion of the present and future of the Populist party in Virginia.

On motion, Mr. Hobson was elected permanent chairman and Mr. H. A. Muller, of Henrico, secretary. The following committees were appointed:

On State Convention and Legislative Ticket—Col. J. R. C. Lewis, Hon. W. H. H. Crocke, and W. H. Tinsley.

On State issues—Dr. T. W. Evans, W. H. Gravely, and O. K. Lapham.

On Organization—G. W. Crumpecker, W. A. Barrow, and T. Harry Potter.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FAVORED.

The following resolution, on motion of Mr. Gravely, was, after considerable discussion, adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That we favor the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose of reducing the heavy burden of taxation, State, county and municipal, but we further demand that a non-partisan election law shall be enacted that will secure a free and fair expression of all the voters in the State in the selection of delegates to such constitutional convention."

The Committee on State issues, Dr. Evans, chairman, reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

"Resolved, That the present prices of staple products, together with the low wages paid labor, demand the most rigid economy in the management of State, county, and municipal offices.

"That trusts and monopolies in the form of corporations should be regulated and controlled by proper legislation. Full publicity of their operations should be provided for, and penalties should be attached to discriminations in prices and to the raising of prices through diminished production.

DANIEL ENDORSED.

"That we recognize the importance of having a representative of Virginia in the United States Senate who will reflect the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of her people upon the vital issue in national politics of the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the assent or the co-operation of any other nation or country. While we do not commit ourselves at this time to any particular candidate, we heartily endorse the services of the Hon. John W. Daniel on the silver question and render to him our sincere thanks for the zeal, ability and courage with which he has defended the interests of his constituents against the selfish and greedy demands of owners of gold."

WILL HOLD A CONVENTION.

The following resolution, offered by the Committee on Organization, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Populist party hold a State Convention in the city of Roanoke.

"That a committee be appointed to formulate a plan for a State ticket and report that plan to the next State convention.

"That this committee act in conjunction with the executive committee in calling the State convention."

A Word of Encouragement.

For The Caucasian.]

DIAL, March, 17.—Enclose please find $1.00 for the renewal of my paper. Please don't stop it, for I can't get on without it. The Pops and every other good citizen who loves his country were with you and Hon. Marion Butler in the fight against Pritchard the goldbug. Two years from now the traitors will see where they stand. J. R. LUTHER.

Skinner Cannot Lead The Populist Party.

For The Caucasian.]

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C., March 22.—Inclosed please find $1.00 for the renewal of THE CAUCASIAN. I endorse Senator Butler's course in the Senatorial fight and think all true Populists will condemn Harry Skinner. The Rads say Skinner will be the next leader of the Populist Party. I tell them if they are going to run the party he probably may, but he will never lead a true Populist. W. H. BASON.

Lower Still and Lower.

Have we hit the bottom? No!

Hanna's man Gage says burn the greenbacks and sell the silver bullion. That means more contraction.

It also means the national bankers will run the country.

Get ready for lower prices yet. We are getting a gold basis dose that will turn our hair gray.—Denver Road.

Our new President says he is in favor of downing the trusts and monopolies and talks like proceeding against them immediately. Mr. Mark Hanna, Mr. McKinley's lieutenant in the Senate, is a very prince of trusts and combines, so is Mr. Hobart, the vice-President, two men that are steam engines of force. Our new President's anti-trust policy looks a good deal like a game of "cut-throat" euchre with both bowers against him and two chances against his one for the third trick.

"TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT."

Proposition to Displace the Money Question Arouses a Flurry in The Ranks of Reformers.

THE PARTIES CANNOT EVADE

The Issues—The Two Old Parties Try to Smother The Issue—Then The Peoples Party Came Into Existence—Not The Creation of Politicians But of The People—And The Battle For Reform Will Continue Until Fought to a Finish.

LEIGH, Neb., March, 1.—The proposition that a national conference of Populists be called for the purpose of displacing the money question as the paramount issue of their party, absurd though it is, has created a little flurry suggestive of a "tempest in a teapot." The authors of the proposition do not share the spirit that vitalizes this great movement to disenthrall the wealth-producers of the nations, nor do they comprehend the forces in control.

Conferences cannot make or unmake issues. Issues are born of conditions, and like cyclones assert their right of way.

A conference can no more displace an issue after it is once developed, than it can set aside the law of gravitation. Political parties can demonstrate their fitness or unfitness, but cannot smother or evade an issue.

When an issue arises it commands an organism and exponent in defiance of pre-existing parties.

The Peoples Party did not come into existence at the bidding of politicians. The platform formulated at Omaha was not an accident. Neither was it an accident that the plank that was given first place in in that platform names the issue that has since convulsed and dismembered all political parties that sought to evade it.

The Republican party in the late campaign recognized the issue, declared for bimetallism, but purposely attached a condition to make its realization impossible. This subterfuge, while it commanded the purse strings of the creditor and money lending classes of two continents, could not hold the party together, and a split occurred that signalizes the doom of that party.

The revolution wrought in the Democratic party last year affords a striking illustration of the power of an issue, and the impotency of party leaders to resist or evade it.

When the people were submerged in the two old parties, the national conventions of which were dominated by the banks, corporate monopolies and trusts, who filled the Congress of the United States with their attorneys and retainers, the Peoples Party sprang from the loins of the people to give utterance to their protest against unjust and oppressive laws, and to voice the demands of the wealth-producers from whose toil alone the nation's taxes are paid.

Of the confederated monopolies that controlled the congressional caucuses of both old parties, the creditor and banking combine was not only the most formidable and relentless, but the most aggressive and burdensome.

While the other monopolies were plundering the people, each in a special line, the money power was cutting off the sources of money supply, and sapping the foundation of all prosperity. Hence the new party nailed at its mast head "The Money Question," under three subdivisions, the first of which, was an unconditional demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; second, that all paper money should be issued by the general government alone, and made a full legal tender; the third; in substance, being a demand that the government maintain at all times an adequate volume of money to give stability and permanency to money values.

The silver question is the storm centre in the great battle for monetary reform, that is now being waged. Against silver, the bondholders and money and credit mongers of two continents have made common cause. Against it are arrayed the owners of the indebtedness of the world, an amount exceeding $150,000,000,000.

They favor the gold standard because it means scarce and dear money. Every fall in the general level of prices, means that they are correspondingly enriched at the expense of society.

The allies and active agents of the creditor combination in its warfare against silver are the banking interests seeking the exclusive right to issue and control the paper money of the country. These constitute an independent political organization whose ramifications extend through both the old parties. The money power thus organized, is as relentless and remorseless as it is powerful.

They refuse credit to, and break down business men who openly support the cause of silver, and thus compel support for their platform from business men generally, who slavishly "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawningly."

Thus the aggressive attitude of the banks has broadened the issue, until it is now squarely joined between the single standard of gold and bank currency on one side, and the coinage of silver and gold on terms of exact equality, supplimented by full legal tender government paper money on the other side.

The battle for monetary reform is the most far-reaching in its consequences to the people of this country and the world, that in any single contest we are ever liable to encounter.

The battle is now on and must be fought to a finish. The victory will be, either for the carrion of society, those who with well filled purses and eyes bulging out with fatness

(Continued on third page.)

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

OH! DO YOU THINK SO?

Perhaps no law-making bodies in all time were so careless and slipshod in their methods as the last two North Carolina legislatures. Errors on the part of the clerks in enrolling bills were constantly being discovered after the adjournment of the legislature in 1895, and now, after the adjournment of the legislature of 1897 they are still being discovered. The last one is that which, as our Raleigh correspondence of today announces, shows the Asheville police justice bill to be rendered harmless because the part providing for the appointment of the justice is omitted. Considering the tenor of the majority of the bills passed by this legislature, it is perhaps a good thing that some of them are rendered null by reason of the neglect of careless clerks. All of which, however, is another proof o[illegible]ompetency of [illegible]sion. T[illegible]ratic party is th[illegible] gov-ern in N[illegible]otte Observer

Oh! d[illegible]ake [illegible] us tell you [illegible] things:

1st. When you wish to cite a point as proof of a statement, just be a little more careful about your point, or you will lose your case. This Asheville police bill is all right in so far as what was intended by it is right, and the police commissions have been duly forwarded.

2d. Unless you wish to be consistent in "blessing out" carelessness and incompetency, it does not lie in your mouth to say anything about any legislature. You had better let us attend to this business. THE CAUCASIAN has already said the last legislature was a disgrace to the State, meaning, of course, the infamous combine which controlled the body, and we are not yet ready to offer any apology for that statement. That is more than you have ever had the courage to say about any gang which you had any hand in electing, although every legislature which has met for the past twenty years, except those of 1891 and 1895, were more or less a disgrace to the State. These two legislatures were practically controlled by the people—that of 1891 being controlled by the Alliance (under the name of Democrat), and that of 1895 by the Populists. All other legislatures for twenty years have practically constituted a disgrace and a shame to North Carolina, and you had a hand in electing all of them.

3d. You don't want to admit this, do you? Well, read the following from the report of the Democratic Secretary of State for 1893:

"I feel it my duty to call to your attention the evils following from the enrollment of the bills passed by the legislature. These bills, in many cases, are so disfigured by by erasures and blots as to make them almost illegible. Omissions of one or more words in other bills have lost, in one case, considerable revenue to the State, and in others have destroyed the real purpose of the statute and impaired the rights of individuals."

Whoosh! What a sweeping arraignment this is from a Democratic officer of Democratic legislatures!! But you have never had the courage to print it, and we don't believe you will do it now. The truth is that Democratic legislatures have been one gigantic mess; but for a time the Democrats controlled everything—even the press—and there was no way to expose the stupendous blunders and general incompetence which characterized them. Of course when a blunder was discovered it was hushed up by Democrats because Democrats made it; and this went on till a Democratic State officer felt compelled to proclaim that the work of Democrats was so rotten as to "cause the loss of revenue to the State and impair the rights of individuals." What could be worse than this?

We are not writing here in the defence of the last legislature; but we want to point out to you the colossal error and foolish assertion contained in your statement that "the Democratic party is the only one which can govern North Carolina." You have been tried a long time and you caused the loss of revenue and impaired the rights of individuals. The last legislature was controlled by Republicans, and we are free to confess they made a pretty considerable mess of it.

The sum total, then, by way of conclusion, is that neither one of you is fit to govern North Carolina. For years past you have been charging each other with incompetence, fraud and general devilment, and the facts show that both of you have been right in your charges all the time. These are little matters that the people are rapidly discovering, and in our opinion they will show that they want neither Democrats nor Republicans in control next time. Just wait and see.

In the meantime, you just print what the Democratic Secretary of State said, as printed above, and comment on it. If you won't do that concerning your own crowd, then quit throwing rocks. "People who live in glass houses, etc., etc." The most disgraceful legislature of the whole lot was that of 1893—strictly Democratic—and it was so thoroughly contemptible that the people have accepted anything ever since in preference to a Democratic gang. Do you see?

When Democrats are in power their slogan is "To the victor belong the spoils." When they are removed from power they become exceedingly virtuous and raise the cry that "the public institutions should not be made the football of politics." Well, we are in hearty accord with this last theory, but what we can't understand is why the Dems set the example and pace of making everything in sight political footballs and could see no harm in such a course but when Republicans do the same thing it becomes political sacrilege. This is only another proof that Reps and Dems are tarred with the same stick. State decency is entirely dependent upon the Populists, and the sooner the people see and act on this fact the better it will be for people and State.

SO DEAL ON BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE RAILROAD CORPORATION.

The recent amalgamation, of Democrats and Republicans, brought about by the 99 year railroad lease controversy, are playing a shrewd little game by which they hope to obscure the truth and merit of the lease question. "The amalgamation" and the recently united Rep-Dem press which represents the amalgamation are advancing semi-plausible statements and dealing in a sophistry that might catch a careless citizen napping. For instance they refer to the "99 year railroad lease" as a CONTRACT BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. There is a falsity and venality in this representation that cannot be described. There is no such thing as a contract between THE STATE and the SOUTHERN RAILWAY. There is only a SECRET DEAL on between the SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY and THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Everybody who intends to give the matter any attention should be careful to make this distinction. If the STATE had made a contract with the Southern, even though it had been such a deal as that now pending, the fight on the lease could never have come up in the legislature.

Suppose the State Treasurer or some other State officer should by entering into some deal defraud the State in any way. Would any body be so absurdly foolish as to say that because a man who was a State officer, or who represented the State in any capacity had made the fraudulent deal, that it ought to stand and must stand? We hardly think so. THE STATE would repudiate it and also repudiate the man concerned in trying to effect it.

Now, while the lease deal is a matter between the Southern Railway and the North Carolina Railroad, it so happens that THE STATE had some interest in the North Carolina Railroad, and there were some men whose business it was to properly represent that interest. When these men accepted the position of directors on the part of the State, it became their duty to properly look after her interests. And this is just what they have not done. They made a deal in the face of organized protest on the part of citizens of the State, and had there been more time between the date when it was learned a deal was about to be made and the time it was made, that protest would have been a hundred fold greater.

By the deal which was made THE STATE has been clearly defrauded, and the State is under no more obligation to stand by these men in such a deal than it would to stand by the Treasurer or any other officer in any action in which the State would suffer.

Let everybody, therefore be on the watch for such specious representations as a CONTRACT BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. There is no such contract; but a contract of that kind is just what the honest people of the State want:—that is, a contract between THE STATE and the Southern, and not a contract between the North Carolina Railroad and the Southern by which the State's interest in the N. C. road will suffer.

Mr. W. S. Pearson, of Morganton, contributes a vigorous article for this week's CAUCASIAN. He goes at matters with an honesty and courage that are revivifying, and inspire the wish that there were many more men like him. He writes as a Democrat, pleading, nay, demanding the operation of truly Democratic principles. We would take pains to commend the article if the article itself were not its own commendation.

LEGISLATIVE RIOTING.

We must never be considered an apologist for nor a defender of the last legislature as a whole. In speaking of it, however, we may now and then revert to some events that may be of interest and show up a few facts.

It has been asserted that the riot or disturbance which occurred in the last General Assembly was a disgrace &c &c. And it was. But the chief fact in connection with the matter is that Democrats are still harping on it with the hope that they can make political capital out of it. We have stated once and we state again emphatically that the Democrats precipitated this riot or disorder—those Democrats who acted as the agents and tools of the railroad lobby. We reassert this fact here. But Democrats try, from the fact that the Democrats were not in the majority, to shift the blame and lay it elsewhere. Let us suppose they could succeed in doing this. What then? Well, at the session of the legislature of which Hon. J. R. Webster was Speaker, there was a row and a riot which, compared to the "late unpleasantness," was as a cyclone compared to a little zephyr. The riot broke out and like never to have been quelled. The Speaker almost beat a hole through the desk and like to have broken his gavel all to pieces. Members jumped upon the chairs—even upon the desks and roared and yelled and squalled like so many Commanche Indians. And the row lasted for a long time—until the rioters wore themselves out. If the last riot was a "disgrace," then this former riot was a desecration of the dignity of the State.

During one session of the Assembly, when Hon. C. M Stedman was Lieutenant-Governor, there was a fearful disturbance in the Senate on the last day of the session. The Senators rushed toward the stand, crowded and surged around it, hooted angrily, cursed, shook their fists at the presiding officer and altogether had a much more disgraceful time than the last "riot" was. The President appealed in vain for order, and threatened to declare the Senate adjourned unless order was restored. His appeals were in vain, and the row continued until President Stedman struck the desk and declared the Senate adjourned and left the stand. We were eye witnesses to both these performances. We do not cite them here for the purpose of showing that Democrats are as mean and disorderly as the Republicans, but to show that neither Democrats who figured in the former riots, nor Republicans who controlled the last legislature (if they are responsible for the riot) can conduct public business in a decent and orderly manner, and that neither are fit to be intrusted with the full confidence of an honest, conservative and orderly people.

You need not believe everything you hear, especially when it comes from the Democratic press. Example: For some time past the Dems have been declaring that the State penitentiary has been self-sustaining for the past two years. This is a lie. It has drawn from the Treasury over forty thousand dollars more than it has paid in during the past two years. But if it should so happen that it is not self-sustaining for the next two years, we will probably hear the Dems declaring that it was self-sustaining under Democratic management. When the Dems make this statement they will tell a bald-headed lie.

ANOTHER REFORM CLUB.

During the last campaign we made many references to the "William Street Reform Club" of New York. This organization stole or appropriated the term "Reform Club," and then worked and spent money in furtherance of maintaining the present oppressive and ruinous gold standard system of finance. It offered to pay the expenses of country papers all over the country if they would print the gold standard literature of the Reform Club, and an immense number of struggling weekly papers were by this means aligned on the side of plutocracy and monopoly. A number of papers in this State took up that offer and scattered the lying statements of the "Reform Club" among their readers until they were exposed and black-listed by THE CAUCASIAN.

The "Reform Club" now has a new ally in the shape of another organization formed in Boston, which calls itself the "Massachusetts Reform Club." The prospectus of this new club shows that it is of the same character as the William Street Reform Club, only a little more so. The brilliant purpose of this new Reform Club is to advocate the issue of more bonds—gold bonds. It proposes that the government shall issue *one hundred millions of gold bonds* PER YEAR, and it meekly says that "a yearly charge of twenty-five cents per head of our population for interest on these bonds would be the whole cost of THIS REFORM. Gad! There are seventy millions of people in this country. A charge of twenty-five cents each means seventeen and a half millions of dollars per year. And where is all this money to go? Why to go into the pockets of the plutocrats who hold these bonds, and who pay no sort of tax either on the bonds or the income they get from them. How do you like it, gentlemen? We tell you again that the plutocrats and monopolies are tightening the bonds and coils of slavery around you. Will you still sleep and see this go on? If you do you are to be the sufferers, and you will deserve nothing but suffering. This is only one of many new schemes which are being hatched out by the plutocrats. You think you know what you are doing when you vote; you open your mouth and say, "I am a Democrat," or "I am a Republican." Some agent of plutocracy pats you on the back and says, "Good boy!" and you have little enough sense to think this pays you for your foolish, parrot-like blab. How long, oh, how long! will you thus continue?

It may be said that the William Street Reform Club is mainly composed of Democrats while the Boston gang is composed of Republicans. Both still alike.

The death of Judge Seymour has brought on a scramble for the judgeship he left vacant. There are quite a number of candidates for the office. The news comes that the Southern Railway magnates are trying to secure the appointment of Mr. Chas. Price. Mr. Price has for some years been the special attorney of the Richmond and Danville and Southern. The corporations always try to control the legislatures and courts.

"WITH CORRECT VIEWS ON THE GREAT PUBLIC QUESTIONS" (?)

We take the following from the editorial columns of our neighbor, the News and Observer:

We hope the selection of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, as Democratic leader of the House, will not prove a mistake. He is able and outspoken, with correct views on the great public questions, but we doubt if he has the ability, equipoise and wisdom of McMillan, of Tennessee."

THE CAUCASIAN is very much surprised at the action of the Democratic caucus in selecting Mr. Bailey as their candidate for speaker, but we are still more surprised at this editorial. The News and Observer says that Mr. Bailey has "correct views on the great public questions." Yet this is the same Bailey who came very near bolting the nomination of Bryan for President last summer. He was so much opposed to Mr. Bryan and his Jeffersonian principles that in a published card he stated that he would not run for Congress again, for the reason that if Mr. Bryan should be elected President, he (Bailey) would so radically differ with the administration on so many vital questions that it would be unpleasant and embarrassing to him to be in Congress. But he afterwards decided to run for Congress and was elected. Now here comes the Democratic caucus right after the election and it endorses Bailey and all his radical differences with Bryan's principles.

If Mr. Bailey has "correct views on the great public questions," then how can Mr. Bryan's views on the great public questions be correct?

If Bryan had been elected President, would Bailey have been elected Speaker so as to prevent Congress from carrying out Mr. Bryan's promises?

The goldbug Democrats are rejoicing over Bailey's selection and say that it means a repudition of Bryan and his principles. It really looks so. It is significant. It means that the Democracy of 1896 has already begun to backslide to the Cleveland Democrats of 1892.

Let all those who believe in the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln make haste to enlist under the banner of the Peoples Party—a party that never betrays the people and is always true—a party that never backslides, but always progresses.

THE GOVERNOR AGREES WITH A DEMOCRAT.

A peculiar species of political piety shakes the general anatomy of a Democrat when said Democrat has no power in the matter of regulating public office. A special spasm of this kind of piety inspired a prominent eastern Democrat to write to the Governor last week stating that THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICS.

Governor Russell appears to be in hearty accord with the aforesaid prominent Democrat in this particular matter, for he wrote the following letter by way of reply:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, March 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—Yours received and its contents noted.

You say that the institutions for the insane should be kept out of politics. That is just what I am trying to do. We found these institutions in politics. They were run by one party. No consideration or recognition was given to Republicans or Populists who constitute the majority of the people of the State. Every officer, every employee and every director on the boards was a Democrat. Republicans and Populists were excluded and treated as outcasts and public enemies. No regard was had for their feelings and no respect was paid to their opinions. I know of no way to get these institutions out of politics, except by giving due regard and recognition and representation to all the political parties of the State.

I am very glad to be able to agree with you when you say we should keep these institutions out of politics. That is just what I am trying to do.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

It appears to THE CAUCASIAN that the prominent Democrat has received a knockout blow in this matter, but it will surprise us very much to learn that the aforesaid prominent Democrat is able to perceive that fact.

THE THREE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER AND HOW CONGRESSMEN VOTED

There were three names before the House of Representatives for Speaker, viz, Reed, Bailey, and Bell. Congressman Pearson and Congressman Linney who claimed to be silver men in the campaign voted for Reed, a pronounced gold man. Mr. Kitchin voted for Bailey who "radically differs from Mr. Bryan on the great questions before the country." Mr. Bell, the other candidate, was the only one who stands squarely for free silver and financial reform—the only candidate who squarely supported Mr. Bryan in the last campaign. Why did not Mr. Kitchin vote for him? Of course every Populist Congressman voted for Bell for Speaker.

NOT OF THEM.

The News comes from Washington that Col. Harry Skinner does not venture to attend a caucus of the Populist Senators and Congressmen. If he did he would probably be refused admittance. The news also comes that he accompanies Senator Pritchard and pulls for Federal pie just like any other Republican. In fact it appears that Skinner is to all intents and purposes a regular pie-hunting Republican now.

Some of the ex-Populists—those men who so grievously betrayed their party and people are also in Washington clamoring for their reward, and they do say they are reminding Senator Pritchard of certain promises made during the Senatorial fight, and are making life a burden for him. Just keep note of the course of events, and some very interesting developments may be seen.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The new school law passed by the last General Assembly was the most far-reaching and probably the most salutary measure passed by that body. The bill was drawn by Senator George E. Butler, of Sampson county, and has received the endorsement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as well as the prominent educators of the State, and was reported favorably by the Senate and House educational committees and the sub-committee on education to which it was referred for inspection.

The bill is a thorough revision of the public school system of the State, and we print elsewhere the first instalment of the new law. It will be concluded in the next issue of the paper.

CATAWBA POPULISTS

Are With Butler and The Majority—Commend The Faithful and Condemn The Traitors.

Hickory Mercury]

In obedience to a call of the county chairman, the county and township Executive Committees of the Peoples Party of Catawba county met in Conover last Saturday. Seven out of eight townships were represented. There about 25 or 30 present, We give a few of their names, those we can call to memory: N. E. Sigmon, P. W. Whitener, F. V. Cline, Q. A. Setzer, J. F. Holler, G. L. Shuford, P. E. Fry, J. F. Abernethy, P. G. Herman, M. A. Throneburg, M. R. Bost, M. M. Holler, E. E. Sherrill, A. C. Shuford, J. W. Lowrance, and J. A. Hefner, H. Reitzel and others.

Owing to the absence of the chairman, who, on account of other business, could not be present, the meeting was called to order by the county secretary, J. F. Click, who, after explaining the object of the meeting called Congressman A. C. Shuford to the chair as permanent chairman.

On taking the chair, Mr. Shuford stated that we had met for a free, open and social meeting to talk over the present situation; and requested all, whether members of the committees or not to feel themselves at liberty to express not only their own feelings but those of their people in their respective communities.

Several expressed themselves freely and told how the Populists in their section felt about it; and all went to show that our people were not pleased with much that was done in the last General Assembly by a few of our so-called Representatives; and it was the concensus of opinion that men of that calibre would never disgrace our Legislative halls again by their help.

A committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions for the adoption of this meeting.

While the committee was out preparing the resolutions, the meeting was entertained by a speech from the chairman, and Mr. Shuford, who stated the condition that the political world was in at the present time.

The committee submitted the following:

Whereas, as representatives of the Peoples Party of Catawba county, we feel that it is due us as a party, as well as all others, to state how we feel and view the present political situation in the State and to outline a policy for the future, beginning from this hour, believing that the reforms which we need and must have, can only come by enacting into law the principles which are fully and sincerely championed by the organization known as the Peoples Party, therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That we reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in our State and national platforms, and that we will in the future vote for no man of any party to legislate for us who will not pledge himself over his own written signature, to use every legitimate and honorable means to have the same enacted into law.

Resolved, 2. That we heartily endorse the official action of all our Populists Representatives and Senators in the recent General Assembly who voted for Dr. Cyrus Thompson for U. S. Senator, those who fought so nobly against the railroad lease and those who opposed the one-man power and voted for local self-government and practical workings of all our State institutions, as the same relates to the welfare of the tax payers.

Resolved 3. That we endorse their action in withdrawing fellowship from the so-called Populists of the last General Assembly, who forsook our party organization, and its principles and voted as the Republicans demanded them to do.

Resolved 4. That we endorse the course taken by Senator Marion Butler and Congressman A. C Shuford in standing firm and contending for the principles of the Peoples Party.

Resolved 5. That we condemn the course pursued by our State Senator, R. H. W. Barker, feeling that he wilfully betrayed the high confidence we reposed in him as a souud Populist.

Resolved, 6. That we stand ready to welcome into our ranks, or extend the cordial hand of co-operation to all those of any and all parties who have an interest in the oppressed and are willing to give equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Signed by the committee: J. F. Click, L. P. Eckard, J. A. Hefner, J. W. Lowrance.

The resolutions were read and corrected as published above and adopted by a unanimous vote. The feeling pervading the meeting was that of fraternal love, and all went away determined to profit by the experience of the past and be more aggressive and cautious in the future.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

The much talked of pugilistic encounter between these two bruisers came off last Wednesday the 17th, and after a hard fought, bloody battle, lasting fourteen rounds Fitzsimmons landed a terrific blow just below the heart of Corbett which resulted in his knockout. The fight took place in Carson City, Nevada, and was witnessed by over 5,000 people. The winner of the fight realized about $40,000 for his work.

CZAR REED REFUSES.

Populist Congressman Demanded Recognition on Important Committees.

GOLD-MONOPOLY AUTOCRAT

Gladstone's Letter Creates a Political Sensation—He Scores Great Britain and the European Powers for Their Attitude Toward the Armenians and Cretans—The United States and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, '97.—On Saturday night, before the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress, the Populist caucus of the House held an important meeting. They determined to force Speaker Reed to recognize the Peoples Party as a distinct organization and political entity, by giving our party representation on the important committees, which he has in the past steadily refused to do. To that end a strong and carefully prepared letter was prepared by the caucus and addressed to him, and a committee appointed to wait upon him in person. The letter set forth the fact that the Peoples Party is larger than any other third political party that has existed in America; that it has made rapid strides since its organization, and is still rapidly growing; that it now has five Governors in five respective commonwealths, twenty-six members of the Lower House of Congress, and eight United States Senators; and that to-day it is the first or second party in nearly every State west of the Missouri river. Besides, that the Peoples Party polled half as many votes in the last campaign as the Democratic party; and then, therefore, called upon him as a matter of simple justice to give representation to the millions of people represented by the Peoples Party by placing on some of the important committees representatives of said party now in Congress.

So far he has appointed three important committees, namely: the Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Rules, and on neither of these has he placed a single Populist. The caucus specially requested him to recognize the Peoples Party on the Ways and Means committee, and had a right to expect that our candidate for Speaker, Congressman Bell, should be recognized on the minority of this committee as the Democratic candidate for Speaker was. But so far this gold and monopoly autocrat has declined to even recognize the existence of the Peoples Party. On last Saturday night a joint caucus of the Peoples Party Senators and Representatives was held, when this matter, with others, was considered. If any action was taken it has not yet been given to the public; but it is understood that the Populist Senators will stand solidly behind the Populist Congressmen in their reasonable and just demand for recognition.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS FOR LIBERTY.

A few days since Mr. Gladstone made public an open letter, in which he strongly condemned the policy of Great Britain and all of the European allied powers for their brutal and shameful conduct in allowing Turkey to murder the Armenians and in now trying to subjugate and oppress the brave and liberty loving inhabitants of Crete. The strong, dignified and powerful letter has not only attracted considerable attention, but has created almost a political sensation on two hemispheres. Every argument used in his letter would also condemn the United States for sitting by and seeing Spain oppress, butcher, and rob the patriotic Cubans. Mr. Gladstone did not say in his letter, but he might have said it, that the same cause was behind both—that cause is the European Shylock and bondholder. It is the holders of Turkish bonds and the holders of Spanish bonds, who are insisting that these two tyrannous and barbarous governments shall not be interfered with, for fear it will lessen their power to pay the interest and principle on their bonds held by the powerful money class that is now well nigh ruling the world. Every argument made by Mr. Gladstone is also a powerful argument against this government binding itself into an arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

* * *

The House of Representatives has been clearing away the Appropriation bills which the President refused to sign at the last session and sending them to the Senate. The House, with clean decks, is now in a condition to give its sole attention to the new tariff bill which has been reported from the committee on Ways and Means. The bill was taken up in the regular order of debate this week and a final vote will be reached on the 31st of March. Unless the Ways and Means committee shall offer some amendment of its own, the measure will pass the House in its present shape. The Senate Finance committee will take hold of it on the 1st of April. There is no doubt that a serious effort will be made to amend it in committee and in the Senate. It is not likely to become a law just as it stands today, but there is no reason to believe that its substantial features will be greatly changed.

* * *

The President has been making some appointments, among them Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for Minister to Mexico; William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, for Consul-General at London, and John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, for Consul-General at Paris. Including the Consul-Generalship at Liverpool, these are the fat official plums. London, Paris and Liverpool are sure to net a Consul-General from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. The Mexican Ministry has a salary of $17,500 attached to it, which is equal to $35,000 in Mexico. The Senate has confirmed the appointments of John Hay as Ambassador to England, and General Horace Porter as Ambassador to France. These European missions may become of extreme importance. There is great unrest in Europe. A declaration of war between Greece and Turkey might bring about a general European conflict. What is now known as the Greek question, therefore, has become a most absorbing one.

* * *

The appointments to the Senate made by the Governors of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida are likely to be rejected. While Senator Hoar and some other members of the Senate incline to the belief that the vacancies can thus be filled Constitutionally, the cases have all been referred to the Elections committee, from which in due time we shall have reports. In Kentucky the legislature has assembled and the Republicans in caucus have selected Mr. Hunter as their candidate. It is believed that he will be elected. John E. Addicks, of Delaware, has entered a contest against the election of Senator Kenney.

FREE LITERATURE.

Mr. Bryan said in his letter to the free silver forces after election, "We shall yet triumph, but each advocate of bimetallism continue the work, let all circulate literature." Organization and education is the watchword.

For Jan 1898 cents in silver will be stamps your name will be placed on the Silver Circulator List and sent to the leading silver and reform papers in all parts of the United States who will send you sample copies free for distribution. Get on the list at once; you will receive a large amount of good literature and are sure to be more than satisfied with the investment. Write your name and address plainly and send by mail letter to

BOX A, FARMERS TRIBUNE,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A Serious Wreck.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 20.—An east-bound passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, known as No. 2, limited, met with an accident two miles west of Oakland today, in which one passenger is thought to have been killed, and a dozen others more or less badly injured.

Let every subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN try to send us a new subscriber within the next ten days. Every one can do this. This will be the most effective way to strengthen the hand of the Populist caucus and back up the position taken by the caucus.

The prosperity or decay of a nation depends upon the volume of full legal tender money in circulation among the people. If it be large, the nation will be prosperous and the people happy. If it be small, stagnation will result and discontent will permeate the body politic. It is no more difficult for government to so regulate the volume of money in circulation that the workingman shall receive five dollars for a day's labor than it is to produce conditions that compel him to labor for fifty cents per day. It avails nothing if there be issued a large volume and let it be tied up in banks and corporations. It must circulate among the toilers if it would benefit the nation.—EX.

POPULIST LEGISLATORS CONVENE.

Large Increase of Populists in Both House and Senate.

Silver Knight Watchman.]

The Populists of both branches of Congress held a meeting Saturday night in the committee room of Senator Allen. Senator Stewart presided. There was a large attendance of Senate and House members of the party. The meeting was for the purpose of getting the members acquainted with each other, and not for the purpose of formulating any particular line of policy, as it is not thought necessary for the party to outline a plan as to legislation at present. Chairman Butler, of the Populist national committee, detailed the operations of the last campaign and urged the gentlemen present to make particular efforts toward keeping up the interest in the Populist party through Populist papers. The following is a complete list of Populists in both branches of the Fifty fifth Congress.

Members of the House.

Milford W. Howard, of Alabama.	William L. Stark, of Nebraska.
C. A. Carlow, of California.	Roderick D. Sutherland, of Nebraska.
G. H. Castle, of California.	William L. Greene, of Nebraska
John C. Bell, of Colorado.	Francis G Newlands, of Nevada.
James Gunn, of Idaho.	John E. Fowler, of North Carolina.
Thomas J. Jett, of Illinois.	William F. Strowd, of North Carolina.
Jehu Baker, of Illinois.	Chas. H. Martin, of North Carolina.
James M. Robinson, of Indiana.	A. C. Shuford of North Carolina.
Jeremiah D. Botkin, of Kansas.	John E Kelley of South Dakota.
M. S. Peters, of Kansas.	Freeman Knowles, of South Dakota.
E. R. Ridgeley, of Kansas.	Jas Hamilton Lewis, of Washington.
William D. Vincent, of Kansas.	William C. Jones, of Washington.
N. B McCormick, of Kansas.	John E. Osborne, of Wyoming.
Albert M. Todd, of Michigan.	
Samuel Maxwell, of Nebraska.	

Members of the Senate.

Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada.	Henry Heitfield, of Idaho.
Marion Butler, of North Carolina.	George Turner, of Washington.
John P. Jones, of Nevada.	James N. Kyle, of South Dakota.
Wm. V. Allen, of Nebraska.	William A. Harris, of Kansas.

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
May 5th to 14th, 1897,

THE

Seaboard Air Line

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In addition to the regular SUPERB DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE, it ... is proposed to run ...

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Making immediate connections with trains from all points

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B A NEWLAND,
Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
—OR—
T. J ANDERSON
Gen'l Pass'r Agt, Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. McKinley is in favor of ... English arbitration treaty ... was concocted by the British ... ter, Pauncefote, and endorsed ... Cleveland and Olney. This ... on our part is a kind of ... Sunday School affair. On the ... the English, it offers a fine ... seize the territory of some ... power and then get up an ... tion board to fence off all ... the United States.—Midland ... nal.

Let every Populist put his ... er to the wheel—both leaders ... layman. Talk to your ... upon the subject; tell him of ... great prosperity a return to ... Persuasion principles will bring ... Enlighten him upon the ... the telegraph and the savings ... questions—tell him of the ... sions of the Populist Party.

The Cleveland Leader used a ... tiful "Dawn of Prosperity" ... over the new tariff bill, but the ... ublistic foreman spoiled the ... running a list of business ... the adjoining column.—Wash. Post.

NEW REFORM BOOKS

At Greatly Reduced Prices by the Through The Caucasian.

The total failure of the ... to keep its promises of increased ... perity to follow McKinley's ... has left the people in a frame of ... that promises better results than ... before from the distribution of ... literature. The one great obstacle ... the way is that few of the ... classes have a dollar to spare ... work. To meet this difficulty we ... arranged with Charles H. Kerr, ... of Chicago, to send any of our ... a large package of excellent ... books, all different, for only $1. The package contains the following books:

Warren's Money Chart, a new ... important work, 135 pages.

The People vs. the Goldbugs, by ... D. Warner, 144 pages.

The New Democracy and Bryan ... Prophet, by C. R. Tuttle, 96 pages.

How to Govern Chicago, by C. ... Tuttle, 118 pages.

A Story from Pullmantown, by ... Bech-Meyer, 110 pages.

The White Slave, or "The Crime ... Gold," by Helen L. Summer, 32 pages.

The People or the Politician, a ... book of Direct Legislation, by ... Taylor, 60 pages.

Shall we change our Money ... ard? by Jesse F. Orton, 32 pages.

Illustrated First Reader in ... Economics, 16 pages.

Sound Money From a ... Standpoint, by F. A. Cleveland, ... 32 pages.

These ten books together ... 775 pages. Every one of them is ... worth reading, and will help ... votes if given or lent to ... have thus far voted with the ... crats through ignorance. The ... worth $1.60 at regular prices, ... supply will not last long. Send ... cents to this office to-day and the ... yours. The above books and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1 25.

A BOOK FOR REPENTANT PUBLICANS.

Prosperity has not come, ... lions of good, honest people who ... fooled into voting for McKinley ... beginning to look for new light ... money question. If you know ... them, advise them to read "The ... of the gold standard," by W. H. ... The cause of panics and ... the absurity of the over-production ... theory, our financial dependence ... nering the gold, the robbery of the ... ver miners and other producing ... how England is enriched at the ... pense of America, why bimetallism ... gives us the better dollar, legislation ... by which the American people are ... ally robbed, these and many ... topics fully treated.

As the Silver Knight well ... "No writer on the money question ... more clearly, accurately, concisely ... truthfully described what money ... its necessities to civilization and ... disasters of the gold standard, as ... Dr. Smith. The book is simple ... style, convincing and conclusive ... statement, and ought to be a text ... in every institution of learning in ... United States."

By special arrangement with ... H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, we are ... abled to offer "The effects of the ... standard" to our readers postpaid ... only 25 cents.

The above book and the CAUCASIAN ... one year only $1.15.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Much as the silver question has ... discussed, there is still a dearth ... curate information on the ... among voters. What they need ... book explaining in a scientific ... simple style all the facts and ... ples involved. We know of no ... priced book which does this so well ... Richard Lowry's "Sixteen to One." ... Mr. Lowry examines first the ... business depression, then the ... of the Crime of '73, then bank ... panics, then the relation of ... hard times, then the real condition ... the "silver countries," then the ... tion of money to civilization, with ... graphic sketch of "Darkest America." ... He closes with the remedy, free ... age, and shows why it is possible ... necessary for the United States ... dertake the remedy alone. The ... contains 232 large pages, but by ... cial arrangement with Charles ... Kerr & Co., of Chicago, who ... the book, we are enabled to offer ... our readers post-paid for only 25 ... The above book and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1 15.

"THE PEOPLE VS. THE GOLD BUGS.

It is a regular 25 cent book, and ... CAUCASIAN one year for $1.00

NEW OCCASIONS—A MAGAZINE OF REFORM.

The March number will contain ... second installment of "Spirits" ... in which Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Franklin visit Philadelphia and begin to acquire the facts ... to our modern civilization. ... ticle in the series by Mr. Van ... will explain the causes which ... troyed the ancient village communities and replaced them with the ... ent system of private property. ... Taubeneck's paper on "The Concentration of Wealth" will be concluded ... this number, and there will be the ... usual variety of matter, including ... torial comment on current events.

In future numbers of the ... no effort will be spared to ... readers thoroughly in touch with ... progress of reform ideas everywhere. ... NEW OCCASIONS will insist ... times on the right of the majority ... govern themselves in their own ... ests, and it will lose no opportunity ... an effective protest against the ... croachments of the money power ... formers everywhere are invited ... operate.

With the February number ... magazine was enlarged to 96 ... the subscription price remains ... one dollar. NEW OCCASIONS ... be sent six months for fifty cents, ... three months for twenty-five ... Single copies ten cents, at the ... stands or by mail. We cannot ... free samples.

The CAUCASIAN and NEW OCCASIONS both one year for only ... Remit all orders to the CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., March 25, 1897

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Put a bottle or common water glass full of urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Notice

A meeting of the members of the Populist party is hereby called to meet in the court house on the first Monday of April proximo, to transact important business.

F. S. M. FREEMAN,
HENRY HODGE,
SMITH WILKINS,
Members of Committee.

S. A. L. Industrial Department.

Mr. John T. Patrick, Chief Industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a general invitation to the editors along its route to assemble at Charlotte, N. C. April 7th. The object of the meeting being to discuss and devise plans whereby the development of the territory through which this great trunk line passes may be best attained. Newspaper men from all along its line will be present and the meeting will be most interesting and no doubt result in the advancement of industries.

Two Murderers Hung.

New Port, Ky., March 20—The murder of Pearl Bryan, fourteen months ago, was avenged to-day by a double hanging. Scott Jackson and Alonzo D. Walling were executed at 11:41 from the same scaffold. There was a double trap, but only one lever and both dropped the same instant. Wallace, however, lingered a moment longer than Jackson. The neck of neither one was broken and both struggled hard in the process of strangulation. The arrangements were complete and the performance was so perfect that it was without any incident unusual on such occasions. Both men were nervy to the last, and on the gallows prosted their innocence and died with their secrets, so that it may never be known what was done with the head of Pearl Bryan or where she lodged the two nights previous to her murder or what part each took in the decapitation and or whether others are implicated.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
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We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How the People's Money is Misappropriated.

[From Philadelphia Item, Sunday 14th.]

The annual appropriation bills, in Congress, cover so many details and so much evidence, that the public generally have very little idea of their propriety and demerits.

But this very reliance of the details of a vast business upon a committee of a few members of either House or Senate is fraught with public peril against the pockets of taxpayers. Because of its confinement of knowledge necessary to recommend or refuse a bill to a limited few, it is only once in a while that a Representative not on the committee has the knowledge, courage, and honesty to expose what he knows to be a misappropriation of public money.

On this head, February 27th last, Senator Butler, when discussing the merits of the railway mail subsidies, said: "In addition to the heavy appropriation in this bill to pay the railroads, there is another item of $3,000,000 to pay these roads for the annual rent of postal cars. That is twice as much as all these cars are worth. There are not more than 500 postal cars in use, and they cost about from $3,500 to $4,000 each. Therefore, the government could buy every one of these cars for less than $2,000,000. These cars last about twenty years, yet this bill proposes to pay $3,000,000 annual rent for them for twenty years, or $60,000,000 all told, which is $58,000,000 in excess of paying for them outright. (This is in addition to the regular mail charges for carriage.) This is the most reckless and astounding business proposition that I have ever heard of. Yet this morning, when I moved to amend this item, by providing that the Postmaster General should not pay more rent than 10 per cent. of the cost of the cars, what did the Senate do? It voted the amendment down. How Senators can justify their votes to their consciences and to their duty to their taxpayers is beyond my comprehension. Here we vote away millions of the people's money into the pockets of the railroads without a single reason or excuse for so doing. No Senator has dared to try to give a single reason or excuse. It is shameful, it is robbery; but this is not all, Mr. President, the pending bill proposes that in addition to the high prices we pay for hauling the hauling the mails, in addition to the high price we pay for car rent, we shall pay a special extra subsidy over and above the high price we pay per ton for carrying the mails and the high price we pay for rent of postal cars."

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A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEW.

HE REFERS TO EXISTING POLITICAL CONDITIONS—ESPECIALLY IN THE STATE.

A Review of the "Aftermath" of the Legislature—Mention of Some Facts Before the Election—And a Vigorous Suggestion With Reference to the Future.

For The Caucasian.]

MORGANTON, March 19.—In view of the disrupted political conditions left as an aftermath of the recently adjourned legislature it is well enough for every citizen to take a stand and declare his convictions.

Without reference to national politics which, we may with some confidence hope, will finally adjust themselves on the well marked lines of last year when the patriotic people practically ranged themselves together against the monopolies and trusts, I would like to make a few observations regarding State affairs in which we have a more immediate concern.

Of the three parties in the last legislature it must be apparent to any disinterested observer that the straight Populists manifested the most concern for the State, and should therefore be entitled in the future to the largest share of popular confidence.

They resisted all overtures from their erring brethren, who had gone over to the common enemy, to divide with them the price of the betrayal, preferring to endure loss of office rather than enjoy it under conditions which implied a loss of self respect and an abandonment of solemn pledges made to the voters from the stump and in the press.

The Democratic contingent, with a few striking exceptions, seemed from the first to have no care other than to keep safe for Col. Andrews the prize he won that rainy night last fall at Burlington. The bolting Populists were bent on pie. They proclaimed it shamelessly from the house tops, the halls of the legislature rang with it, their leaders combined with the Republicans, raided the State's institutions without excuse or apology and secured it. A thousand withered hands raised to Heaven in mute appeal from the deep damnation of their raid upon the insane did, not so much as cause them to stop and deliberate upon the bad politics, to put it upon no higher ground, of which they were guilty. Meantime, like knots upon logs stood the men who represented most of the property and a large per cent of the intelligence of the State. Seemingly, they trusted that the more mischief done the State the greater the chance of their full return to power in '1899. In a game of chance this was doubtless good play, but was it fair dealing with the tax payers and voters whom they were supposed to represent? Verily it would seem that sincere service to the State has become old fashioned.

Railroads can command it, as witness the alacity with which some of the best and most honored names in the State responded to the telegrams of the two rival corporations, which had each other by the throat during the better part of those long and shameful sixty days. The whole business of nigh two million of people was made to give way to an unseemly wrangle over the lease question. That the Governor was plainly and distinctly right in his wish to test before the courts a secret and premature trade made by temporary trustees touching the best assets left the State by the carpet bagger, no reasonable man could well deny. That the question will not down, but come up for final solution next year seems to me clear. I have an abiding faith that Russell will win and that our folks are not yet ready to pass under the corporation rod, as so many States North and West have already passed. Senator McDill then of the Inter-State Commission once remarked to the writer after returning from a trip to Kansas, that the question in that State was not between Populism and Republicanism, but as to whether the Santa Fe Railroad should control Kansas or Kansas should control the railroad.

I think we are rapidly approaching a time when we must ask ourselves a similar question regarding the mighty octopus called the Southern Railway, planted in our midst and owned by aliens, but levying tribute according to their own sweet will upon every mothers' son of us.

It may be said this corporation can be checked by the Railroad Commission.

I freely grant the great services of that body in the past and the wisdom of its establishment so long resisted by the corporations; but who shall prophesy its future, elected by legislatures, which these same corporations have shown their ability to control. It was once proposed to Randolph of Roanoke on the race track that one Smith should hold the stakes. "That is all right" said the betting statesman, "but who will hold Smith" So with us. Who shall say till the people elect the commission that they will not be elected by the railroads.

We all know that it rested with the Democatic leaders last summer to have spared us the shameful scenes witnessed in the closing hours of the recent Assembly, when the common motto borne on every shield was that of the old border family, "Thou shalt want, ere I want." We know that the State could have been saved to good and decent government as easily as it was saved to Bryan. It is more than half-suspected that the Southern Railway prevented this consummation of patriotic hope. Certain it is that no excuse was given for its failure save a childish jealousy of Senator Butler, who has belied every prophesy made concerning him, who has proved patriotic where he was prophesied to be a rascal, who has shown up honest when his venality was proclaimed in advance, who is worthy of a great leadership by demonstrated courage, adroitness and address.

His voice was raised in protest not alone this year, but in 1895 against the pie-hunters and looters of the State's institutions; he conceded the honesty and economy of Democratic control and protested only against its now acknowledged frauds upon the suffrage against its exclusiveness, against its subserviency to hateful Clevelandism.

Now can wisdom be learned from experience—the only way Patrick Henry said in which it could be learned? Will the Democracy listen to the Fayetteville Observer and Webster's Weekly, act toward their goldbugs as the Straight Populists acted toward their bolters; demonstrate that the teachings of Vance are still of value; resist the wooings of corporations and plant themsilves in spirit as they have in words believed Bryan, who is as much a Populist as Senator Butler himself.

If so, if this high plane be reached and the silly idea be abandoned that the Peoples Party organization is going to dissolve under the influence of a few honied words from goldbug leaders disguised in silver coating, I see no reason why an honorable effort shall not be made next year by men of different faiths to support the Governor in his righteous war and secure a legislature distinctly pledged to his policy on this great and overshadowing question. Certainly in my humble way, with tongue and pen, I shall labor to this end in the Democratic party if permitted, in the Populist Party if not so permitted. Very truly,

WM. S. PEARSON.

"DOWN WITH ENGLAND!"

Enthusiastic Meeting in New York of Opponents of Arbitration Treaty—Strong Arguments and Resolutions.

[From Philadelphia Item, March 19.]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Some of the New Yorkers who are opposed to the Olney-Salisbury treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britian met at Cooper Union last night and they made the old hall ring with cheers as it seldom has done. There was no division of sentiment last night as there was a week ago when the friends of the treaty met to praise it, says the Sun.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn was cheered to the echo by Americans who had already cheered the argument that former Judge George M. Van Hoesen had made against the treaty. There was no taint of mugwumpery in the hall and the cry was "Hall America! Down with England!"

The big hall was packed to its fullest capacity. Banners hung on the wall bearing the patriotic words of the greatest American statesmen, and the audience began the evening of cheering by cheering the banners. Here is what some of the banners said:

"I fear nothing from force, but I fear much from English books, English prejudices, English manners, and the apes, the dupes, and designers among our own professional classes."—Jefferson.

"Where admiration for England begins, American inspiration ends"—James G. Blaine.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the most baneful foe of Republican government, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake."—Washington.

"England will never be our friend until we are her master."—John Adams.

"England's conduct toward us hitherto has been insulting, tyrannical, and malicious."—Jefferson.

"Honest friendship with all, entangling alliance with none."—Jefferson.

"In spite of treaties England is still our enemy."—Jefferson.

The meeting was called to order by M. J. McCann, Secretary of the Monroe Doctrine League, under whose auspices it was held. He introduced Judge Van Hoesen as the chairman and first speaker of the evening. Save for the cheers that interrupted his speech at times, Judge Van Hoesen was listened to with closest attention. He spoke in part as follows:

"I believe that a majority of the people of New York are opposed to this treaty. At the same time I am aware that there are many people as patriotic as we who believe that such a treaty would be a good thing, and, therefore, should be ratified, but I think that the number of such people would be materially reduced if they understood it thoroughly. I do not believe they know what it means.

"After reading in a journal that favors the treaty what I believe to be verbatim reports of the speeches made in this hall a week ago tonight by the men who favor the treaty, I am astonished at the mass of misrepresentation as to the contents of the treaty given from this platform on that night by men eminent in their professions, eminent it their citizenship, who should know better than to say what they did. Mr. Fairchild, a former Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Judge Howland deliberately misstated the contents of the treaty and its meaning from beginning to end.

Mr. Fairchild said that only claims of a pecuniaty nature could be submitted to arbitration and no claims affecting a governmental policy. Judge Howland said that only pecuniary claims could be arbitrated under the provisions of the treaty.

"On the contrary, there are three kinds of claims: first, pecuniaty; second, territorial, such, for instance, as may affect our control of certain lands and water in Nicaragua for canal purposes, and third, and broadest of all, all questions of differences between the arbitrating parties, whether they arise under treaty or not, must be submitted to the arbitration tribunal.

"How can it be that these gentlemen can quiet their consciences after saying that the treaty effects only pecuiary claims? Mr. Fairchild says that no governmental policy can be affected, and yet section 7 of the treaty distinctly states that all questions affecting the policy and rights of the nation shall be submitted to the tribunal.

"This is a question affecting the policy of a nation of seventy-two millions of people, affecting our very national life. Shall the policy of our Government be formed by the nation or by a committee or a half dozen lawyers? They say that the effect of the treaty will be blessed among all nations; that all nations will follow our lead and war will be gone forever and peace reign triumphant till the end of the world.

"Why will this happen? How will it happen? On the contrary, in all probability this treaty will prevent nations from doing likewise in the future, for, if it is adopted, it will involve the American people in so many difficulties, so many entanglements, that war will be the only means of solving them.

"A newspaper of a recent date quoted an English paper to the effect that if the Senate should take the Monroe doctrine and Nicaragua out of the treaty there would be nothing left and it would be of no use to England. That is a fact, and that is what I want you to understand. They say that no territorial claims can be arbitrated under the treaty, but it is not so.

"We have gold in Alaska, which we bought from Russia, but if a claim for that is submitted to a commission, no matter how poor the claim may be, we are at the mercy of that commission and England might claim the Sandwich Islands by right of discovery when we wished to annex them or establish a protectorate, and we would be at the mercy of the commission.

"Where will arbitration begin, where will it end, and how much will we have left when we get through with it? England has nothing to lose and all to gain. What would it cost England to make a false claim? Nothing. And yet we would have to stand half the expense of arbitration, and run the risk of losing the claim, and we could not resort to hostile measures until we had submitted the question to some foreign King for mediation.

"We are not advocating war tonight. We are willing to settle every question by arbitration where arbitration is proper. But is it wise for this nation to bind itself for five years or more not to take action that might be best for it? We cannot look at it from a sentimental point of view. No nation prospers on sentimentality. They say that other nations will follow. I don't know, but, if it is so, give them a chance to come in now. Wait until you have asked France, Germany, Russia and Austria if they are willing to submit all their differences to arbitration. This is not only a question of arbitration, but one of a permanent international court. If this is to be permanent, to carry weight, to be respected and revered, why not ask other nations to participate in its blessings? If there is to be such a court, let it not be established by two nations, but by all the nations of the civilized world."

Justice Lynn followed Judge Van Hoesen. He kept the audience fairly shouting with enthusiasm from beginning to end. He pitched into England vigorously. He called her "the harlot nation of the world that seeks to prostitute fair Columbia to her base methods." He went through history, and every time in the last 500 years Albion has been perfidious he brought it back to memory.

"As we have no foreign entanglements, why does she come fawning and cringing to us, who have peace with her and do not threaten her?" asked the Justice. "Does she come with love or with that lying diplomacy she has ever used? England fears the United States as a menace to her invasions of other lands. She has already captured our purse and now she would dull our sword."

After his speech a silken American flag was presented to him by an admirer, and after Judge Van Hoesen had draped it about his shoulders he made another little speech.

Then a set of ringing resolutions were adopted.

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's. It is economy to buy Hood's.

President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is desained to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for majority rule. It is a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and line. It breathes the pariotism loftier than the constitution and as broad as the liberty inspired lines of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

THE CAUCASIAN PUB. CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

WRECK OF THE ST. NAZAIRE.

Of Eighty-two Passengers Who Sailed from New York to West Indies, Four Survive.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Out of the 82 persons comprising the crew and passengers of the steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, which sailed from this port on March 6 for Port Au Prince, Hayti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft about forty-eight hours later. These four passed an experience such as has fortunately fallen to the lot of few, seeing one after another of the 31 others who left the steamer in the large boat perish of exposure to the cold or die of hunger, some suffering during the seven days in which they drifted helplessly, without sail or compass, pangs that drove them to madness before death came to their relief. Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and four children without being able to alleviate their sufferings. What became of the forty-seven persons besides those mentioned can be too well surmised, although there is a remote possibility that one or more of the three boats in which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of the fierce March storm, off the always perilous Cape Hatteras, has been picked up by a sailing vessel which has not yet made a port and made known the rescue. The other known survivors besides Tagado, are Captain Berri, Mr. Stauts, the third engineer, and the ship's doctor Maire.

The St. Nazaire was one of the West Indian fleet of the French trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, and plied between this and Indian ports, commanded by Captain Jaqueman. She cleared from New York for Port De France on March 6th. On the following day, according to the story told by one of the survivors, a leak was "discovered, but it was not thought to be sufficiently serious to warrant a return to port. By the middle of the second day, however, the leak had increased to a dangerous extent, and a portion of the vessel was damaged by the water which had commenced to pour in great quantities. A terrible storm arose on the night of the second day, and the heavy seas together with the big leak rendered the escape of the vessel from shipwreck an impossibility. Realizing that the ship was doomed, the captain ordered the four life boats to be lowered, and into them crowded the passengers and crew. The boats were soon swept apart by the wind and waves. The boat which was found by the Hilda, six days after the sinking of the steamship is the only one of the four that has been heard of.

HENDERSON, N. C., Feb. 20.—About two years ago I had eczema in a very distressing form. I tried medicines too numerous to mention and my physician finally prescribed Hood's Sarsaparilla which I used with great success. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be all it is recommended to be as a blood purifier.

MISS JOSIE WILKINSON.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Tempest in The Teapot."

[Continued from 1st page.]

prosper by spreading desolation, or for mankind in general.

The Peoples Party put the railroad question second in its platform, it being next to the money question, the most burdensome and menacing monopoly, and declared that these great public functionaries must be placed in a sympathetic rather than an antagonistic relation to the interests and needs of the people that call them into being.

The first demand in the Peoples Party platform for monetary reform has asserted its right of way, and thus has proven to the world that in the first instance our party correctly interpreted the demand of the people, and that its voice was their voice. The success of the first plank in the platform has established the credit of the party, and millions of our people, shocked and alarmed at the conduct of the railway corporations in the late campaign, already recognize that the second plank in our platform must monopolize the field as soon as the money question is settled.

The whole power of the railway corporations was exerted on the gold candidate in the late campaign. They made liberal donations to the campaign fund, distributed gold literature on their trains and turned every railway office, work-shop, and round-house into a recruiting station for McKinley and the gold standard. They realized that the breaking of party lines meant the retirement of the monopoly captains in politics and that their case would be the next to receive attention.

Only the blind, therefore, can consider possible the spread of such political and economic atheism, as would be an attempt to tamper with the order of progress as represented on our political chart. The proximity and pressure of the railroad question make impossible any danger to our organization from other parties that have been forced into our grounds on the money question. Brave men are never made timid by success. Caution and wise discretion is always commendable, but cowardice and vacillation are criminal characteristics.

The true Populists welcome converts in an individual capacity or as organized bodies, and will reject no ally that will aid them in the emancipation of the American people from the tyranny and despotism of greed, represented by the money power and the confederated monopolies.

JOHN M. DEVINE.

Will Puncture Hanna.

Silver Knight-Watchman.

Our highly unesteemed cotemporaries of the plutocratic press have announced, with some deprecation of the fact, that the best seat obtainable in the Senate for Mark Hanna is the one next to Marion Butler. Hanna will be well situated for the good of the country. Marion Butler is the youngest member of the Senate, but he has a head built on the plan of Thomas Jefferson's. He is not only one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, but he is also a statesman. He will size up Mark Hanna in a week or two, and in the meantime will formulate a plan to puncture every week spot in that gentleman's tough hide. Oh, yes, it is a fine place for Mark Hanna—that seat next to Marion Butler.

It Will Grow Worse Under McKinley.

Washington Post.]

"There is no doubt," said Mr. B. F. Forbes, of Chicago, at the Raleigh, "that the hard times are responsible for the great number of office-seekers. One of our Chicago Congressmen tells me that he has over 100 applications for consular places alone from his district. For other positions he has at least 1,000 petitions. I know personally of men who are now doing their best to get office that three years ago would have jeered at the idea of taking service of any sort under the government. But the pinch of three successive hard years has changed their views mightily, and now they would be more than thankful to get on Uncle Sam's pay roll."

Two Kinds of Populists.

Progressive Farmer.]

The Topeka Advocate has discovered two kinds of Populists in the Kansas legislature. They tried the same game in this State, but the "other kind" were promptly kicked out of the party. If the two old parties had adopted such a policy when two or three "kinds" of Democrats and Republicans turned up, there would never have been any need of a new party. But they neglected the weeding-out process until both parties were dominated by several kinds of people other than real Democrats or real Republicans. If the Populistsis will continue to expell the traitors, a great and useful party will be the outcome; otherwise it will result in a fake like the other two parties.

Advertising does wonders when intelligently carried on and backed up by good business management.

State Printing Office.

Workman and Farmer.]

The State printing office in Sacramento, (Cal) isn't quite as large as Uncle Sam's printery at Washington, but it is a tremendous big concern, all the same. At present it employs 200 persons, and when business is rushing it furnishes work for 300. It is provided with a book bindery, stereotyping and electrotyping departments, a tool shop where edged tools are sharpened and mended, a blacksmith shop, where other repairs are made, a warehouse, where tens of thousands of school books are stored, and even a box factory, in which are made the boxes in which the school books are shipped to dealers. If the concern is properly managed—and we have never heard anything to the contrary—the State ought to be proud of it.

RICE! RICE!

Parties having rice to sel. will do well do well to communicate with our agents, or direct with us. We shall always pay the highest market price for rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Appropriations Too Large.

In view of the fact, that the expenses of the State government have been $132,000 more than the receipts, and that the legislature increased the appropriations nearly $200,000 without providing much additional revenue, State Treasurer Worth has addressed the following letter to the heads of the various institutions:

"I am sorry to inform you that owing to the large appropriations made by the General Assembly and the decreased valuations of the property in the State, I must advise you that I cannot pay any extra appropriations during this year or until I find that I will have a surplus after paying the interest on the 4 per cent bonds and the necessary running expenses of the State government. I advise you of the situation at this time so that you may avoid making contracts that might embarrass you."

State Convention Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 23-25, 1897—The State Convention of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will meet in Charlotte N. C., the Queen City of North Carolina, on April 23-25, and for the accommodation of delegates and visitors to this occasion, the Southern Railway will place on sale round-trip tickets from all stations in the State of North Carolina to Charlotte and return at reduced rates; tickets on sale April 21st, 22nd and 23 d, final limit April 27th, continuous passage in each direction, thus affording a splendid opportunity to visit Charlotte, N. C.

Full information can be obtained by calling on any agent of the Southern Railway.

To-day is the best time to advertise. To-morrow you may not be able to.

Vitality In Man Restored.



Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

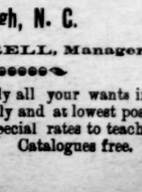
Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

What would George Washington think of Mark Hanna?



If you want to know, read "SPIRITS OF '76," By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS, in last number of

New Occasions

A magazine of Reform; 96 pages; $1.00 a year; 10 cents a copy. No free samples, but to any one sending us 6 2-cent stamps we will mail a sample copy with several reform books; over 300 pages in all. Agents wanted.

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We can supply all your wants in our line promptly and at lowest possible prices. Special rates to teachers and dealers. Catalogues free.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



The Last of the Set

Old housekeepers will tell you that hot water "rots" glass. You know it breaks glass.

GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

makes glassware brilliantly clean in warm water or cold. Delightful to use for glass or silver, tin or wood or paint. Saves your hands—saves your time, your strength, your temper. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

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EVERY PRICE, OF EVERY ARTICLE, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT EVERY TIME, THE LOWEST.

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PLANT BED CLOTH!
Largest Stock, Lowest Prices,
Best Qualities, by the Yard,
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They Are the Best.
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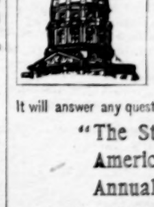
USE NO OTHER!

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

High Grade Acid Phosphate
STERLING
MADE AT CARALEIGH.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works
RALEIGH, N. C.

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It will answer any question you may ask it.

"The Standard American Annual."

NEARLY 600 PAGES, OVER 1,500 TOPICS TREATED.

A COMPLETE statistical and political history of the United States. The results of the Presidential election accurately compiled. Every fact of value that human knowledge can require. A reference library bolted down!

25c. POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

No American who wishes to know his country can be without it.

THE WORLD,
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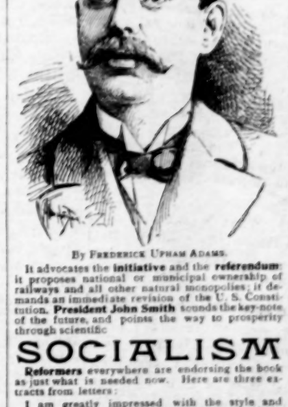
Ready Jan. 1, 1897.

THE CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, $1.15.

Are you interested in the... Great Social Problem

You should be. It concerns you. You must help solve it. Do you know how and why you are being robbed? Do you know why you are poor? Read

President John Smith
THE STORY OF A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.



By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

It advocates the **initiative** and the **referendum** it proposes national or municipal ownership of railways and all other natural monopolies; it demands an immediate revision of the U. S. Constitution. **President John Smith** sounds the key-note of the future, and points the way to prosperity through scientific

SOCIALISM

Reformers everywhere are endorsing the book as just what is needed now. Here are three extracts from letters:

I am greatly impressed with the style and strength of President John Smith. You have handled this vital subject in a forceful manner. It is a powerful contribution to the thought of the day. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

I have read President John Smith and carefully studied it. I find it well written and exceedingly interesting, and full of suggestive facts as to practical reform. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

President John Smith is a skilled and thoughtful exposure of the present false social fabric. It should be generally read by people who are seeking a solution for existing wrongs. THOMAS E. WATSON.

By a special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company, the Chicago publishers, this paper offers President John Smith to its readers at gold standard prices. Finely illustrated, 256 pages, in paper, **twenty-five cents**, in cloth, **one dollar**, at the office or by mail.

Read **President John Smith** and then vote and work for the good time coming!

Send all orders to THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice!

Fine Spanish Jack for sale. Address Box No. 112, Graham, N. C. Jan. 28—2m.

Every one of your neighbors who approve of the stand taken in the late Senatorial fight should be a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN. If you have a neighbor who does not take it, show him a copy, get him to give you his subscription and forward it to us.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN—$1.00 A YEAR

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name .....
Address .....
Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure, for Waists, Sacques, Coats and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.
Pattern No. .....
Bust..... in
Waist..... in
Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

Of Fancy Wool.

1065--ETHERIA JACKET-WA

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

A green and black fancy wool mixture is the fabric of this pretty gown. The full blouse waist has a fitted lining, and it can be fastened in the back, or under the left arm, and on the shoulder. A popular idea is to make the jacket sleeveless and detachable, so that it can be worn over various blouses. The jackets of green velvet, finished on the edge with a frill of changeable taffeta ribbon, headed by a simple braiding pattern in black and gold soutache. The girdle, stockcollar and waist frills are of the taffeta.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



1054--BARBARA SKIRT.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years only

An especially graceful design, having a wide front gore, and five other gored breadths. It has no extra fullness at the waist line except at the back, where it is gathered. The material used for lining should not have any stiffness and the bottom may be finished with a facing or binding, or simply hemmed. Silk or woolen fabrics may be selected for this model, and it may be used with any waist to complete a costume.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

Literary Notes

THE PRESIDENT'S SOCIAL LIFE.

Ex-President Harrison, whose articles in The Ladies' Home Journal are creating such widespread interest will write about "The Social Life of the President in the April issue of that magazine. The ex-President will tell of the dinners, receptions, etc., that are given by the Chief Executive, and detail the great social demands made upon him. He also gives a peep into the White House dining-room and silver closet, and notes the beauty of the service used for State dinners, which was bought at second hand. It is said that he also pays heed to the oft repeated question, "How much of his salary can a President lay aside?"

MARCH.

O March wind, blow your bes!
Set all your trumpets calling,
Send rain, and hail and mist, and snow
Across the landscape falling.
A little while, a little while
And down the meadow, May will smile.

O sullen sky, stoop down,
Bend low, the hills dividing
Who cares if dark clouds go or come?
The sun is only hiding!
And by-and-by, ah, by and-by
Both storm and shadow far will fly.

O patient earth, so mute!
Canst hear the new heart beating?
O restless sea, the promise sweet
Your swift lips keep repeating
So soft and low, so soft and low,
My heart and I, knew, long ago!

Open the factories and mills, Mac,
Open them p. d. q. or the people will think that you fooled them.—Ex.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly.
Best after dinner pills.
25 cents. All druggists.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Gift to the Railroads.

(Continued from 1st page.)

What does the next table show? It shows that the railway mileage track had been increasing while they were decreasing their employees.

The next table shows that the single track mileage operated each year from 1890 to 1895. How much track did they have in 1890? One hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven miles. How much did they have in 1895? One hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-seven miles. They increased their mileage 17,150, miles, and reduced the number of their employees 88,568.

The single-track mileage operated at each corresponding period was—

1890	163,507	1893	176,461
1891	168,402	1894	178,708
1892	171,563	1895	180,657

The number of employees per 100 miles of line for these years the next table shows, ending June 30, respectfully, is officially stated to be as follows:

1890	479	1893	515
1891	486	1894	444
1892	505	1895	441

Thus it will be seen that in 1893 they had 515 men employed on every hundred miles of railroad. In 1895 they had reduced that number to 441 on each hundred miles.

MR. PALMER. Will the Senator from North Carolina permit me to ask him a single question?

MR. BUTLER. Certainly.

MR. PALMER. Why did they do it?

MR. BUTLER. They did it to increase their own profits without any regards to the rights of their employees or the interests of the public. One thing is certain, their action illustrates one of the beauties of the gold standard. We certainly had the gold standard, and bonds were being used constantly. They said if we had free silver they would have to reduce the number of their employees and reduce their salaries. This table shows that they reduced the number of employees and reduced their salaries, while the number of miles of railroad operated was increasing all the time. Not only that, but another table which I will soon present shows that they increased the salaries of their officers while they decreased the salaries of their employees. They did this under the gold standard; and yet they were trying to make the people believe that they would have to do that very thing if the country adopted a free silver law. They were trying to fool the country. The policy of the railroads under the gold standard is to do just what they are now doing, and have been doing; yet they charge that they would have to do it under free silver.

MR. PALMER. Mr. President, may I be allowed to remark that I suppose the railroads hired all the employees they needed, and if they reduced the number it was because they could not make money enough to pay them. I suppose that was the reason.

MR. BUTLER. Then why did they increase the salaries of their officials, who were already getting from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year?

MR. PALMER. I do not know that this is true.

MR. BUTLER. It is true, and I will give the Senator the facts and tell him where I get them before I get through. I have them all here.

MR. PALMER. That they did it is possible. I do not know why they did it.

MR. BUTLER. The salaries of the men who were getting $50,000 a year had to be increased in hard times, and the wages of the men getting but $1.50 a day had to be reduced to $1.25.

MR. PALMER. Why was that?

MR. BUTLER. Because we have turned over a great public function, which is a monopoly, into the hands of private individuals and allowed them to run it according to their own greed, their own desires, and in the interests of their own pocket.

MR. PALMER. That is no answer.

MR. BUTLER. It is an answer, and one that they would like to dodge, but it is a true answer.

MR. PALMER. I do not think so.

MR. BUTLER. They run these great public functions for their own profit and for their own emolument, and not with regard, as they ought to do, to the public interest.

MR. PALMER. Does not the Senator from North Carolina manage his own business in the same way?

MR. BUTLER. If any business were one which concerned every citizen in America; if it were one that was important to life, liberty, and property, and the welfare of the nation; if my business were the operation of a great public function, its management should not be allowed to be dictated by my own greed and selfishness and self-interest.

MR. PALMER. But would the Senator do so?

MR. BUTLER. I expect that any poor, weak human nature that is clothed with the management of a great public function and is allowed to run it simply by the dictates of his own greed and self interest would do the same thing.

MR. PALMER. I expect so.

MR. BUTLER. I expect so; but you must remember that the Bible tells us not only to avoid evil, but to avoid the appearance of evil. It is your fault and mine if we nurture and encourage and support a system which gives greed and self-interest a chance to oppress humanity, a chance to paralyze industry, a chance to build up one industry and tear down another. Are you and I doing our duty as good citizens when we allow this power to be put into the hands of men and to stay there unrestrained, which can close up every oil refinery in the country but one, and make an absolute monopoly out of the Standard Oil Company? That company would never be a monopoly without railway collusion. The responsibility for this rests upon the representatives of the people.

[To be continued next week.]

One Woman's Ready Wit.

A young woman who lived near a railway crossing, looking out of the window the other day, saw a laborer jump from one track to the other to escape an approaching freight train. He was apparently dazed by terror and stood still, not seeing that an express train was rushing down upon him. The girl saw that before she could make him understand his danger it would be too late. She therefore threw up her arms, shrieking wildly, "Help! help! help!" trusting to the impluse which sends a man on instant to the relief of a woman in distress. "I'm coming!" shouted the laborer, springing toward her in time to escape the engine as it rushed past. He stared back at it, and then at the woman crying and laughing in the window, and taking off his hat with shaking hands, said: "I owe you something, miss," and walked away.

Peace Making.

"I am afraid," said the irascible father, "that the boy feels very unkindly towards me."

"Did you reprove him?"

"Yes. And the result is that I haven't seen him for two or three days."

"I guess you could be friends quickly enough if you could only make some advances."

"Well; I hate to give in, but I suppose I may as well. Hand me my check book, and I'll make an advance of twenty dollars to start with."—Washington Star.

An Experienced Man.

A foreigner of German extraction who had been in this country only a few months and could speak but little English, entered one of the big State street stores the other day, inquired for the manager, and that he was dead broke and anted a chance to go on the road as a salesman for the firm.

"Have you ever had any experience?"

"Experience?"

"Yes—what have you ever sold?"

"My overcoat."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Best Side.

Cholly Masher (to the photographer) "Be sure and show the collar and eye-glass—and don't forget to give the cane the correct pose."

Photographer— "Certainly not. Now hold steady. All right! It's done, sir."

Cholly—"Done is it? Are you quite sure you have taken the best side of my head?"

Photographer—"Quite sure, sir, I took the outside."—New York Tribune.

Like Bells Which Ring Out.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music and which, when touched, accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—Phillips Brooks.

We take from Hon. Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal the following narrative of one of Sam Jone's announcements of a collection, the result of which is usually placed at the disposal of Mr. Jones:

"'Now, brethren,' said Mr. Jones, 'comes that ubiquitous, inevitable collection. It must be taken up, for some of you fellows seem to prefer to give in broken doses. You seem to be dealing in homeopathy instead of allopathy. Some of you fellows give a penny and have your whole family sitting by you, you old hound. Some of you 'possum-eared rascals pay a quarter to go into the peanut gallery at the theater and won't give a nickel to this cause. If you haven't got any money, give us a lock of your hair. If you are bald headed, spit in the hat.'"

We are not surprised that Boston refused to tolerate this unreligious scavenger. The wonder is that a community like Atlanta will encourage the continuation of Jones.—Washington Post.

Mr. McKinley proposes to turn over the money question to a committee of money experts. He might as well propose to turn over the government to a committee of government experts. He is in favor of bimetallism on the same terms, and is in hearty accord with the gold ring who propose turning the silver question over to the European gold ring, especially the English part of that ring.—Medland Journal.

Send for a bundle of sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN and hand around to your neighbor. They will help you in getting up a club of subscribers in your community.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Wednesday Nov. 27, 1895.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 20	3 20
	Bests	s 7 35	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover	s 9 53 / 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 12 05 / 1 30	s 5 15 / 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	f 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f 6 29
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 / 3 51	s 6 37 / 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01 P. M.	6 50 P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt. and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 25	8 00
	Bests	s 11 03	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 52	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 42	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 32	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 20	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover	s 10 12	s 5 00 / s 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 10 00	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 50	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 42	f 3 20
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 30 / s 9 17	P. M. 2 50 / s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 53	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 49	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 40	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 26	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 8 19	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 8 15	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 8 07 / s 8 02	s 8 20 / s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
Lv	M. City Depot	7 45 A. M.	7 10. A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal. *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO
Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans
AND
New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*8 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 00am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 08pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 55pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R.		†6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 29pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 33pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		†7 60am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 25pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R. R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. A. L.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta Company sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to
H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and Gen'l Mer.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH, VA

Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:
"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro.

The middle classes are the greatest readers of advertising. They read advertisements as a matter of domestic economy, so as to make their dollars go to the utmost limit.

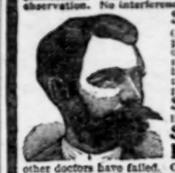
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For ten (10) cents in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Silver Circulator List and sent to the leading silver and reform papers in all parts of the United States who will send you sample copies free for distribution. Get on the list at once; you will receive a large amount of good literature and are sure to be more than satisfied with the investment. Write your name and address PLAINLY. Address your letter to
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The RELIABLE SPECIALISTS Regular Graduates in Medicine, Authorized by the State, its National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.



Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility (Spermatorrhœa and Impotency) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

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Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women: No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

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President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is designed to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for majority rule. It is a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and line. It breathes the patriotism loftier than the constitution and as broad as the liberty inspired lines of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

THE CAUCASIAN PUB. CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

If our friends will aid us in our efforts, we will endeavor to keep them posted on county, district and State politics. Aid us by sending in clubs at once.

VOL.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 189

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph. The cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year are outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keeping the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news which the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not color the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the most able writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Ransom will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making the Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of in the through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust that our Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding their work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and subscribe for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas and demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department and invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally approved by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Pattern at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently this makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of first class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fake" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this only as we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in the paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should like not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry the advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who are your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses and therefore you pay your money and do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read it once you will never be without it again.

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